ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 29, 1847. To In this paper are published the Laws, Treaties and other public Acts of the United States, by authority of the Government.

Our Terms. Theiollowing will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel: Payments to be made always in advance. Five copies, one year, 8.00 Semi-Weekly. (Published three times a week during the session.)

Bounty Lands for Volunteers. The undersigned has received the forms and specific instructions from Washington City, for procuring the Land Warrants or Scrip

To Correspondents.

GEORGE A. CHAPMAN.

A. W., Ellersville. We do not taink it expedient to accept the proposal made in yours of the 22d, as to the six subscribers. W. must adhere to our terms as printed, and treat all alike.

ALBERT. G. PORTER continues to be a candicandidacy was accidently omitted in a few of our last manner as possible. numbers.

The Journal vs. Gen. Taylor.

The Journal wants peace with Mexico "without any of her territory." It thinks it would be rascally to take a foot of California or northern Mexico, even in payment of the debts owed to our citizens, and which the city of Mexico, and indicated Vera Cruz as the personally from the unequal division of the troops alluded to, she may be willing to relinquish for that purpose. It point. We have not been able, after considerable knows that the territory in question would necessari- search, to lay our hand upon the letter of Gen. Tayly be free, and for that reason its acquisition would be unfavorable to the designs of the Calhoun division of the whig party. And, extremes meeting, it would concurred to determine the War Department in favor thus give "aid and comfort" to both Calhoun and Cor- of the attack upon Vera Cruz, and that line of opewin, who advocate the same policy for totally opposite rations towards the city of Mexico, which General reasons. But how can the Journal justify its course on this subject with the position of Gen. Taylor, as with General Taylor touching this matter, he has developed in his famous letter to Gen. Gaines? Has been repeatedly advised that it was not designed to the Journal forgotten that position! It would so take from him any force, that he should deem necessaseem, or it would not be guilty of the weakness of ry for conducting his operations upon the Rio Grande. advocating a course directly opposite to that recomrefresh its memory by copying an extract from the line of communication with the Rio Grande. Gaines letter, in which Gen. Taylor wrote as follows General TAYLOR, however, is not restrained from upon the subject in question :

"It seems to me, the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession at once, of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same, or keep what we have already possession of; and that, with Tampico, (which I hope to take in the course of next month, or as soon as I can get the means of transportation.) will give us all on this side of the Sierra Madre. and, as soon as I occupy Saltillo, will include six or seven states or provinces, thus holding Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Sattillo, Monclovia, Chihuahua, (which I presume Gen. Wool has possession of by this time,) Santa Fe and the Californias, and say to Mexico, "Drive us from the country!"-throwing on her the responsibility and the ex- Monterey, or to embarrass you by diverting troops from the pense of carrying on offensive war,-at the same time closely blockading all her ports on the Pacific and the to the execution of your own contemplated operations." Gulf. A course of this kind, if persevered in for a short In a subsequent dispatch under date of October time, would soon bring her to her proper senses, and compel her to sue for peace."

Under this recommendation of Gen. Taylor, a slice of Mexico sufficient for "all practical purposes" could be taken and held, and the consent of Mexico to its relinquishment could be enforced by the sword. This, course, he thought, would soon bring Mexico "to her proper senses."

Now what has the Journal to say to this recomcondemn in him what it has condemned in others! It has not the chance of relieving itself or him from the responsibility of the suggestion, as it has done in | ing against you and the number of troops necessary to resist other matters, by charging that "he acted under orders," and therefore was not responsible for state- of disaster." ments and acts which it charged to be false and unlawful and wrong in every respect,-as though any man, in such a case, could be justified in a wrong and unlawful course, by such a wretched plea. The the Secretary advised Gen. Taylor that General Scott which is not marked by at least one falsehood. recommendation was voluntarily and deliberately had been designated for the command of the expedimade by Gen. Taylor, on his own responsibility. Nobody "ordered" him to make it, but he did it of his own volition. Now we should like to have the Journal put Gen. T. in the category of others conout of its unpatriotic position the best way it can. It force than had been indicated.

the conquest of any portion of the Mexican territory as require 25,000 men. He then goes on to remark: a permanent acquisition ? The democratic party has never taken that ground."-State Sentinel.

any allowance for the poetry contained in those force from the States." speeches and proclamations; and forget the sober reality of the language we use.

The article from which the extract is made appeared in our columns of the 30th of June. That, and another article which appeared on the 3d of July, fulputation of inconsistency, as is alleged to exist between us and the aforesaid speeches and proclama-

the democratic party for the purposes of conquest per and keeping open his communications with the Rio se. But no reasonable man can expect a settlement of Grande. our difficulties with Mexico, except by a relinquishdemands and claims of this country, especially those trated for the defence of Vera Cruz-leaving little to which existed before the war. None but Corwin and apprehend in any other quarter. his followers have dared to suggest any other result as desirable in any view of the case. And the State Journal is the only newspaper which we now rememwould prefer to give up a part of Texas. Does Mr. postponed or abandoned. McCarty entertain similar notions?

We learn by the Versailles Flag of July 22d, that Cravens, the Corwin candidate, had made Hackle- Taylor had notice. man, the regular whig nominee for Congress, take water on the subject of the resolution in favor of prosecuting the war, passed by the wkig convention which nominated him; that Hackleman, by repudiating that what disposition to make of the troops." This be- the epigram, the burden of which isresolution, and agreeing to oppose supplies of "men and money" for the war, as a condition, had effected an arrangement with Cravens, by which the latter agreed to withdraw, and permit H. to run alone. The disgraceful particulars of the bargain by which Mr. the instructions under which Gen. Scott was dis-Hackleman thus stultifies himself and the whig party, patched upon this expedition,- and what his own are given in the Versailles Flag of July 22, and we shall copy them hereafter as a beautiful specimen of whig honesty and consistency.

whig and abolition candidates in the 4th district.

False Imputations.

imputations against the administration, which have following note: been made the basis of justification or excuse on the for the unpatriotic course which they have pursued in

"1st. That for want of the proper means, General Taylor was unable to follow up his victory at Palo Alto or Resaca de la Palma, by pursuing the retreating Mexicans across the Rio Grande.

"2d. That for lack of sufficient means of transportation of ammunition, provisions, &c., Gen. Taylor could not with One copy, one year, \$2.00 safety have done otherwise than he did in accepting the Three copies, one year, 5.00 capitulation of Monterey, upon the terms condemned by the administration.

"3d. That at Buena Vista, Gen. Paylor was left by the Twenty copies, one year, 20.00 more than probable, in the minds of the people as well as more definite. The purpose for which General Scott

One copy \$4.00 | Three copies \$10.00 good evidence; nor indeed any evidence at all, ex- movements in that quarter. He is to make the move-One copy during the session, 1.00 Three or more copies, each 75 sources. The Enquirer has since followed up the subject, and in that paper of July 9th, we have the discretion, he erred, and it be no crime in him, it for Volunteers entitled to the same; and having printed forms, he is enabled to attend to the same on short notice, and at a low fee. man, whig or democrat, who examines these facts, are utterly groundless.

REDUCTION OF GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY. attention, has prevented as early a recurrence to this in the following terms: topic as we could have desired. We shall endeavor date for County Prosecutor. The announcement of his to dispose of it this morning, and that in as brief a

> of forces, and all other active operations in Mexico.
> We have also seen that he was not only made acquainted with the change of operations from the Dio quainted with the change of operations from the Rio fice with cheerfulnes. No man can better afford to do so. Luis Potosi, an impracticable one. All these things Scorr has thus far so signally conducted. It should be borne in mind, too, that in all the correspondence Those operations, from his own correspondence, the Secretary infers, will be confined to securing the General Taylor, however, is not restrained from making excursions beyond that point, if he should see proper to do so,—but any such movement is rested see proper to do so,—but any such movement is rested sent the seat of war, dona ion brand, which did not show whether it was middlings of the movement, he resolved upon it at New York, two days sanctioned by the practice of nations. If it were, this would sanctioned by the practice of nations. If it were, this would sanctioned by the practice of nations. If it were, this would sanctioned by the practice of nations. If it were, this would sanctioned by the practice of nations. If it were, this would sanctioned by the practice of nations. If it were, this would sanctioned by the practice of nations. If it were, this would sanctioned by the practice of nations. solely upon his discretion.

On the 13th of October, 1846, the Secretary forwarded a dispatch to General TAYLOR, in which after advising him that the season for military operations upon the Gulf has arrived,-and that in the descent upon Vera Cruz, a larger regular force will be required than that assigned to the Tamaulipas expedi-

" It is desired to know if in your opinion a detachment of two thousand of this description of force can be spand for that purpose from those under your command, without es-Rio Grande which you may deem necessary as reinforcements

following terms: known to the enemy, it is supposed that four thousand troops would be a sufficient force for the enterprise, receiving as

ficing that army to the Mexican forces. they would, the co-operation of our naval force in the gulf : but at least fifteen hundred or two thousand of them should be of the regular army, and under the command of officers best calculated for such an undertaking. Whitst the government is anxious that nothing should occur to prevent the lor. It was a failure. Not more than twenty-five merceexpedition to Vera Cruz, regarding it of great importance, Now what has the Journal to say to this recom-mendation, this proposition of "conquest?" Will it force necessary for this purpose, the army with you may be placed in danger, this expedition must for the present be either DEFERRED OF ABANDONED-a result deeply to be regreited it ; YOU WILL BY NO MEANS WEAKEN YOURSELF SO OR to expose the army under your command to the probable hazard

A copy of this last dispatch was sent to General PATTERSON, and he was advised that the expedition was a suggestion of General TAYLOR, and depended upon his concurrence. On the 25th of November, Louisville Journal to contain an editorial paragraph tion against Vera Cruz. He further informs him that the despatch of the 13th of October, detailing the false assertion. We cannot tell "how many" merceplan of operations in this quarter, has been inter- naries there were at the Mount Sterling Taylor meet- planations last year, I had no reason to believe it. cepted by the enemy, and that being informed of the ing; but we think the Journal names two of them, project, a vigorous resistance might be expected,- French and Daniel. The first we are told, by Kendemned by itself and Tom Corwin; or else crawfish and that this might possibly render necessary a larger

"Why do Mr. McCarty and the liberty party talk of hold the place, of which 4,000 should be regulars;

work vigorously in assailing it, and endeavoring to mise of success. I propose, therefore, to proceed with the show its inconsistency as compared with the speeches preparation for a movement on Tampico; and after accomplishing every thing that is to be done in that quarter, I will, of certain members of Congress, and of the proclama- if the department approve, hold four thousand men, of which tions of our Generals in Mexico. They will not make perhaps three thousand regulars, leady to emback at some

This is all the correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Taylor, upon this point. It establishes the following propositions:

with in regard to this movement. 2d. That he counselled it, as well because it afly state the ground we occupy, and disprove any im- forded a better line of operations, as that the one upon which he was operating did not safely admit of

The war has never been sanctioned or sustained by operations would be confined to holding Monterey, ity. That is evident.

4th. That the interception of the despatches of

5th. That no direct requisition was made by the Secretary upon Gen. Taylor for force; but that when asked if he could part with 4,000 men, he was expressly told not to diminish his force so as to incur

6th. That he voluntarily tendered 4,000 of troops, including 3,000 regulars; and

7th. That Gen. Scott, who was the senior officer, was sent in charge of this expedition, of which Gen

And the fact further appears, from Gen. Taylor's letter, of Junuary 7th, 1847, that he was advised of Gen. Scott's arrival in Mexico, and remained in Monterey " in order to hear from him, and determine bitten the editor he might have learned the truth of comes important from the further fact that General Scott sought no consultation with him; but proceeded, as his senior officer, to make such disposition of the force as he saw proper. It only remains, therefore, for us to see what were

views and course in regard to it. And in this conshall copy them hereafter as a beautiful specimen of Washington, Gen. Scott was undoubtedly fully advised of the correspondence which had passed between the War Department and Gen. Taylor, in the prem-

We find then that on the 23d of November, 1846,

" SIR:-The President several days since communicated in person to you his orders to repair to Mexico, to take command part of the Whig politicians and editors generally, of the forces there assembled, and particularly to organize and set on foot an expedition to operate on the gulf coast, if on Executive Committee for the suffering poor of Ireland and arriving at the theatre of action you shall deem it to be prac- Soctland, of Indianapolis, Indiana, as follows: the matter of the Mexican war. The three first of ticable. It is not proposed to control your operations by definite and positive in-tructions, but you are left to prosecircumstances, shall dictate. The work is before you, and the means provided, or to be provided, for accomplishing it, are committed to you, in the full confidence that you will 409 empty bags. use them to the best advantage.

"The objects which it is desirable to obtain have been Cash per draft, indicated, and it is hoped that you will have the requisite force to accomplish them. "Of this you must be the judge when preparations are

made, and the time for action has arrived." It is hard to conceive of language more clear or is sent is to "take command of the forces in Mexico," Not one of these imputations can be sustained by and consequently to have the control of all military cept mere assertion, unsustained by a single fact. ment upon Vera Cruz, if he "shall deem it practica-In our semi-weekly paper of July 3d, we copied an all is left to his own judgment. Means, force, time, ble." He is not controlled by any specific orders, but article from the Cincinnati Enquirer, demonstrating propriety,-all are left to him, as senior officer in so far as it went, the untruth and injustice of the command. He is not ordered to reduce the force of imputations, by a review of facts derived from official General Taylor-nor yet, as has been asserted, absoresults in the following article. Every fair-minded certainly can east no blame upon the administration. Immediately after receiving this direction, -on

will admit that the whig statements above quoted, the 25th of November,-Gen. Scott addressed Gen. Taylor, from New York, before he had arrived "at RECEIPT OF FLOUR &C., AND DISPOSAL OF THE FLOUR AND the theatre of action," in which, after speaking of his THE KILN-DRIED CORN MEAL movement on the Gulf, upon which he had then decid-A pressure of other matters upon our time and ed, he goes on to speak of his disposition of troops,

"But, my dear General, I shall be obliged to take from you most of the gallant officers and men (regulars and volwe have seen that Gen. Taylor was fully con- lam af aid that I shall, by imperious necessity—the apsulted by the President in relation to the movement proach of yellow fever on the gulf coast-reduce you for a Grande to the Gulf, but that he counselled it, as the Recent victories place you on that high eminence, and I only movement that could successfully be made upon even flatter myself that any benefit that may result to me

will lessen the pain of your consequent inactivity." Accordingly he did take such force as he considered LOR to Gen. GAINES; but in that document General necessary, -and as, in full view of Gen. Taylor's Taylor pronounces the route from Saltillo to San position, and that of the enemy, he considered, in the exercise of his wide discretion, could be safely transferred from the Rio Grande to the Gulf. In addition, therefore, to the propositions heretofore stated, we have the following made out by this correspondence: 1st. That Gen. Scott went to Mexico to take com-

mand of all the forces there assembled. 2d. That he was not ordered to make the descent he should deem it "practicable."

mended by its candidate for the Presidency. We will position of the army at Monterey, and keeping open so, unless, in his discretion, he should consider it perfectly safe to do so.

> 5th. That in the exercise of his discretion alone, Gen. Scott withdrew the troops of Gen. Taylor, and

produced the state of things upon the Rio Grande, of

which the federal leaders and papers complain. It is not our purpose to censure Gen. Scott for this tion of all blame in the premises. We have shown but many of my friends were much chagrined and ly abandoned.

naries were present .- Chapman's Sentinel.

Thus Chapman stigmatizes every Democrat, who goes for Gen. Taylor, as a "mercenary." Will he tell us how many "mercenaries" there were, including French and On the spot, you will know the strength of the force advanc- Daniel, at the Democratic Taylor meeting in Mount Ster-Taylor meetings in New Jersey !- Louisville Journal.

The assertion in the first sentence is false. This is in character, however. It is impossib's for the

As to the questions of the Journal, which follow its tuckians who know him, is a broken down party back,

the field and in civil life,-we cannot but regard the wolves. sudden change in their personal relations, affecting Cass and Taylor, as being prompted as much by a 3d. That from his own correspondence the depart- er consideration. Under the circumstances they exercises a controling influence over its columns : ment was authorized to consider that Gen. Taylor's cannot be governed by principles of honesty and fidel-

the Secretary, by the enemy, induced the behef that matter of much concern to us who were its concocters. get a good vote, though he cannot be elected. ment of a portion of her territory to satisfy the just the whole Mexican force would at once be concentrated the purposes, and the whole Mexican force would at once be concentrated the purposes, and the purposes the purpose the purposes the purposes the purposes the purposes the purpose the purposes the purpose had the good sense to leave them "alone in their Tippecanoe district. David Brier, a sound anti-war

VERA CRUZ.—The health of the squadron at Vera Cruz is said to be very good. The sickness in the ber to have justified Corwin in this particular. The disaster, -- and that if he could not part with this castle had entirely subsided, and the fever in the town nity there had taken a high stand in the temperance elevated standing among the nations of the earth. Journal does not desire a foot of Mexican soil: it force, with perfect safety, the enterprise must be very much abated. The best authorities say that the reform. Notwithstanding the Governor's recomgeneral healthiness of the place is superior to that of mendation of confining its sale exclusively to medical excellency the assurance of his most distinguished con-New Orleans. We never had a doubt that such men, it appears that finally, the settlers would have sideration. would prove to be the fact.

> "Dog Days."-In passing from the office to our residence a few nights ago, we were near being bitten by a dog on the street.—New Albany Bulletin. That dog was a lucky one, no doubt, for had he

> > "The man recovered from the bite, "The dog it was that died."

We try to be honest .- Louisville Journal.

in making such a profession. Prentice is so totally dehe tried to be honest ever so hard. The Ethiopian

Died, recently, at Philadelphia JOSEPH C. NEAL the country to be that of SLAVERY" Esq., the well known writer.

REPORT

The Journal of the 26th contains a string of false the Secretary of War addressed to Gen. Scott the Of the shipment of contributions sent by the Executive land and Scotland.

The Executive Committee for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, of Madison, Indiana, would report to the RECEIPT OF CORN TO BE EX- DISPOSAL OF THE ABOVE RE- Foreign Affairs of Mexico, dated the 22d of June last,

CHANGED FOR KILN-DAIED CEIPTS. Cash paid labor on corn CORN MEAL AND CASH. and flour, 409 bags corn, 975 46-56 bn., at 40, 73 62 Drayage to store, I bag peaches, 4 bu., 4 00 Postage to Pittsburg, 77 00 Drayage on meal from Scotch committee per

Jno. Nevin, 1 proing expenses on all the stuff. Bills lading, Cash paid 126 bbls corn meal, per D. White & Co. at 3:50 per bbl. 441 00 Scotch committee, per J. Nevin, & proceeds 20 bags com, Insurance, per Lexington office, Bills lading, Cash paid on the freight, 35 drayage and labor on 120 bbls. to steamboat, Cash on hand for postage, &c.,

\$541 92 MEAL, SC 160 bbls. flour and middlings, 32 bbls. corn meal, 1 " Belfast Co. Down 126 bbls. purchased, ‡ of 160 bbls., beans, I bag " 2 bbls. beans, 2 bbls. flour, Sabbath school, 1 bag do 2 bbis. flour, Sabbath school for Ireland. 2 bbls flour, Sabbath school, children.

com meal purchased. tee. per J. Nevin. 94 bbls. corn meal to N. Orleans, per steamboat St. Cloud, for Ireland, Shipped to 127 bbls. flour, | N. Orleans 3 " beans, per S. B. S. 2 " beef, America for] Iteland. 2 bbls flour handed over to claimed by them for Mr. Underhill.

for Scotland,

Maptson, Indiana, July 10th, 1847. the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland. We have taken informed that the Mexican government will appoint such upon the Gulf coast, unless "in view of all the cir- pains to have every thing done according to the direction in commissioners." cumstances," upon " arriving at the theatre of action," your letter, and have shipped it to New Orleans in the way you directed, and will send you the bills of lading when we get them from New Orleans, and also when we hear from the 3d. He was not directed to weaken the force of Society of Friends at Dublin. You will see in the report, the raising of the blockade of our (the Mexican) ports. July 15.

Gen. Taylor;—nor, by implication, authorized to do that we had to hand over two barrels of flour to Polleys & and the complete evacuation of the territory of the repubnot send you an account of the flour and middlings separate, a preliminary condition. 4th. That without waiting to reach the seat of war, as there was a great many barrels only marked with your The President has instructed me to inform you that war is said to have been held in Scott's camp on the vised Gen. Taylor of the necessity there was of taking from Pitisburgh free of charge, but they refused, as they had tend to prolong wars, especially between conterminous Mexico with less than 20,000 men. Yours, ob'tly, O. K. DONOHUE. For Ex. Com. of Madison.

> INDIANAPOLIS, July 20, 1847. his duty on that day.

Please give this room in your paper and oblige me. BANNER LAWHEAD. fr Mr. Lawhead is informed that I never made commence between the parties to the war. such a "complaint." I had heard that such was the case: but I do not remember of ever having even

The Louisville Journal of the 17th July re-On the 12th of November, General Taylor replies who does not possess any considerable degree of the peats a statement concerning Mr. Pettit, a candidate he has, from the beginning, solemnly declared before the received this news from a passenger, and have every reais a matter of indifference to us which course it puron the 12th of November, General Taylor replies who does not possess any considerable degree of the peats a statement concerning Mr. Pettit, a candidate he has, from the beginning, solemnly declared before the to these communications. He considers 4,000 men confidence of the party to which he professes himself for Congress in the 8th district, which it says it contoo small a force with which to move upon Vera attached; and the second is the person who murdered siders "sufficient to damn Mr. P. forever and ever in honorable for both parties, yet the Mexican government, too small a force with which to move upon Vera Cruz. He considers 10,000 as sufficient to take and his brother-in-law in a Court-room, about a year since, the estimation of all decent men." This might be afterwards by not acceding to our overtures to open negotimes. the difference between the acquisition of new territory but to move into the interior and preserve, at the by conquest and purchase! Who has ever advocated same time, the base upon the Gulf, he thinks will time. He somehow escaped the gallows, as many But that cannot be. It has been so long and so notomurderers contrive to do; but we cannot think that riously in the habit of lying; it lies so causelessly "A force of ten thousand men cannot be spared from the his standing as a man or as a politician was improved and continuously, about every thing and every man to whilst Mexico refuses even to hear the proposals which occupation of the line of Sterra Madre. Four thousand may by his infamous crime, even in a State where some of which it is politically opposed; it is so well known we have always been ready to make for peace. cause no little fuss in the Whig camp. They go to work vigorously in assailing it, and endeavoring to Neither can we tell "how many" mercenaries there ties, that it does not obtain credence when it happens however, to honorable peace, he is determined that the money in an electioneering canvass, in which he was were at the Taylor meeting at Harrisburg; but when to tell a truth, and its most solemn asseverations are evils of the war shall not be protracted one day longer than a candidate for the State Senate of Kentucky. He we know, as we do, that they were the same men doubted by its own readers generally, and disbelieved shall be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican repoint on the coast, and effect a junction with the additional who but a short time ago were the professed staunch by a majority of them; while its opponents do not into effect with the least possible delay, he will forthwith delphia who alledged fraud against him, and declared and unyielding friends of Gen. Cass, and who, at one feel safe in relying upon any assertion it makes, un- send to the headquarters of the army, in Mexico, Nicho- that Mr. Fryer had urged him to buy, and expressed time were apparently willing to risk every thing in accompanied by the most positive and unequivocal tas P. Trist, esq., the officer next in rank to the undersigntime were apparently willing to risk every thing in accompanied by the most positive and unequivocal the shape of party integrity under the pretext of rethe shape of party integrity under the party integrity under 1st. That Gen. Taylor was advised and consulted warding him for his services to the country both in else we know of, the old fable of the boy and the ty of peace with the United Mexican States. This gen-

> Conwinism .- The following is from a whig paper erament. hope of immediate profit to themselves as by any oth- published under the nose of Tom Corwin, and who

duty, he will be elected. -Hamilton, O., News. OREGON.-In the recent intelligence from Oregon, the Governor's message exemplified that the commuwhisky, whether or not! The Oregon Legislature, which adjourned Dec. 20, passed a bill to authorize Abernethy vetoed it-but they passed it again by the constitutional majority.

Orleans on the 10th. It appears that these others, after consulting with the American Consul, paid the That is a rich joke, 'pon honor! If even sincere fine, \$290 each, under protest, and were released, being anxious to be on the theater of war, to which they

eter, N. H. a few days since declared :-

From the Union, July 19.

Important. Committee of Indianapolis, to the famishing of Ire- Correspondence between the Secretary of State and cy's said note. the Mexican government, relative to the mission of

> Mr. Trist. An extra of the Republicano of Mexico, of the 28th consideration. of June, has been received at the Department of State, containing copies of two notes from the Minister of and a translation of the letter addressed to the Mexi-5 35 can government, by our Secretary of State, on the 15th \$390 30 Cash paid on cooperage, 1 00 of April previous. We here present translations of 50 the two notes first mentioned, together with a copy in 20 the original of Mr. Buchanan's letter; all of which co as are published in the New Orleans Picayune. will doubtless be read with interest in every part of our country.

Historical documents published in the Republicano of the 28th of June, 1847. TRANSLATION.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AND FOREIGN RELATIONS. To the most excellent Secretaries of the Sover-

pacific overtures, but the comparative feebleness of eign Congress: God AND LIBERTY-Mexico, June 22, 1847. MOST EXCRIENT SIRS: By order of his excellency. the President ad interim of the republic, as resolved in a council of ministers, I have the honor to place in the hand 22 92 of your excellencies, that you may submit it to the sover-05 eign Congress, at its first meeting, a copy of the official 00 note, addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States to this government, under date of the 15th of April nothing in the notes which shows a determination to last, in which he declares that the President of that republic intends to despatch, as a commissioner, to the head- which appear in the "Picayune" are rather opposed 90 quarters of the army operating in Mexico, Nicholas P. to the prospect of pacification. No man, however, Trist, esq., with full powers to conclude a definite treaty can tell, nor form any positive opinion upon the sub-\$541 92 of prace with the Mexican United States.

40 bbls flour and middlings, his excellency feeling assured that the august assembly, to destruction? Is she not beginning to see that she otism and its distinguished enlightenment.

All of the above handed I repeat to your excellencies, on this occasion, the asover to the stock commit- surances of my high consideration. DOMINGO IBARRA.

> [COPT] To his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican republic :

DEPARTMENT OF STAE, Washington, April 15, 1847. your excellency's note, of the 22d February last, in an not stop the supplies; for a free and patriotic people Messis. Polleys & Butler, swer to mine of the 18th January, proposing, on the part will not permit their representatives to flag in the of the President of the United States, immediately to "de- prosecution of a war, upon which the rights and spatch either to the Havana or Jalapa, as the Mexican honor of the whole nation are at issue. Better, then, government may prefer, one or more of our most distin- for Mexico to heal up the breach at once, and make guished citizens, as commissioners, clothed with full pow- peace, since she can no longer hope to gain anything Jas. M. RAY, Esq , Agent for Com., Sin: Above you will ers to conclude a treaty of peace with similar commission- by war .- Union, July 19. please find a statement of all the breadstuff sent in here for ers on the part of Mexico, as soon as he shall be officially

The President deeply regrots the refusal of the Mexi-

done before. Hoping that our attention will meet your countries, until the one or the other power was entirely of a different opinion, and maintained that every inviews, and be satisfactory to your generous donors, we re- subdued. No nation which, at the expenditure of blood vader who hesitated was lost; that six or eight thouand treasure, has invaded its enemy's country, and acquired possesion of any considerable portion of his territory, could ever consent to withdraw its forces, as a pre- Scott approved these sentiments, and determined to liminary condition to the opening of negotiations for peace. commence a forward movement on the 28th; but sub-MESSES. EDITORS-Sics: I have lately been inform- This would be at once to abandon all the advantages it sequently hearing of the arrival of reinforcements at act. Whether it was right or wrong we shall not ed that one of the candidates for the Legislature, toundertake to determine. He had a broad discretion; wit, G. A. Chapman, has been complaining that I was certainty that peace would result from the sacrifice. Nay, if he erred, it was unfortunate—if he abused his trust not going to vote the entire democratic ticket this more: should such a negotiation prove unsuccessful, the to allow them to come up.

that the l'resident did not control or direct the reduction of Congress. To retion of Gen. Taylor's army, farther than to confide the propriety of dividing the force to the discretion of the propriety of dividing the force to the discretion of the propriety of dividing the force to the discretion of the propriety of dividing the force to the discretion of the propriety of dividing the force to the discretion of the propriety of the propriety of dividing the force to the discretion of the propriety of the "If the expedition could go forth without the object being known to the enemy, it is supposed that four thousand troops known to the enemy, it is supposed that four thousand troops support which I thought I had a right to expect from earth; and yet it never entered into the contemplation of their national honor as any power on the face of the paper takes good care to present the paper takes good care to present the paper takes good care to present the contrary open-support which I thought I had a right to expect from earth; and yet it never entered into the conductors of a democratic journal. But notwith-support which I thought I had a right to expect from the contemplation of their national honor as any power on the face of the paper takes good care to present the contemplation of their national honor as any power on the face of the great takes good care to present the contemplation of the contempl standing all that, i am determined to rally to the ring the period of our last war with great Britain, to in- day, nor omit preparation for defence. However, it constandard of democratic principles, and bury in obli- sist that the latter should relinquish that part of our terri- cludes its article by trusting that the Executive as well as vion the past, and carry out in practice what I have tory of which she was in actual possession, before they Congress will show themselves "extremely difficult" in relong professed, to sacrifice all personal feeling for the would consent to open negotiations for peace. On the lation to peace, and not consent to one unless the conclusake of my country. I should have spent some con- contrary, they took the initiative, and appointed commis- sion of it shall protect in every particular the honor, the siderable time this year for the furtherance of our sioners to treat for peace whilst portions of our country good name and the interests of the nation. We regard good cause, but my pecuniary concerns forbid it. I were held by the enemy; and it is a remarkable fact, that this as a concession on the part of the Republicane and have, as you very well know, been defeated twice, and the treaty of Ghent was concluded by the plenipotentiaries of good omen for peace. my loss of time is considerable; this makes it necessa- of the two powers whilst the war was raging on both We hear not a word of the American officers, prison-Daniel, at the Democratic Laylor meeting in Mount Ster-ling—how many "mercenaries" there were in the large ry at this time to attend close to my domestic affairs. But I do assure you, and all my friends, that I will it gave rise took place upon our own soil after the negotia- be again for some days deferred. ny "mercenaries" there were in the two large Democratic Taylor meetings in New Jersey!—Louisville Journal. aware, there is not to be found, at least in modern times, a Again a Rejection of the Olive Branch. Mexico desingle case, except the present, in which it has been considered a necessary preliminary that an invading army should be withdrawn before negotiations for peace could says; "At the moment when the Galveston was leaving

> course pursued by the Mexican government in another pal item of intelligence brought from the city of Mexico, particular. The President, suxions to avoid the war now is of a momentous character, viz: The Mexican Congress, mentioned it to but one person, as after mutual expose. After the Mexican forces had attacked the army of Buchanan's communication, containing the President's Gen. Taylor on this side of the Rio Grande, and thus overtures for peace, were laid before them. Their decision commenced the war, the President, actuated by the same | was immediate, and to the effect that Mexico would listen pacific spirit, made repeated overtures to the government to no terms for peace. Gen. Scott left Puebla at the of Mexico to negotiate for its termination: and although head of his army, for the capital, on the 30th ult. We which we would be willing to settle all questions in dispute between the two republics. The war can never end

tleman possesses the entire confidence of the President, and is eminently worthy of that of the Mexican gov-

The undersigned refrains from all comment upon the concluding paragraph, as well as some other portions, of exempts entirely the homestead that is worth less than exercises a controling influence over its columns:

Nour excellency's note: because the strong sense which he entertains of their injustice towards the United States tion for debt. The words of the law are, that "so in the Brookville district, Indiana, have been endea- could not be uttered in the friendly tone which he desires much of the homestead or domicil being the property The meeting in New Jersey we understand to have war men of that district have held a convention, and to preserve in the present communication. He turns from these, therefore, to dwell—as he does with unfeigned ceed in value the sum of three hundred dollars, and been like that in New York, a failure. It is not a nominated an anti-war candidate, whom we hope will pleasure—upon the sentiment contained in an early part as will reasonaply and conveniently of the same note, where the Mexican government express- such person and family and such live stock as is now es how painful it is "to see disturbed the sincere friendship exempt by law from warrant and execution, shall be, which it cultivated with your [our] republic, whose con-tinued progress it has always admired, and whose institu-any warrant or execution for any debt whatever." whig was chosen; and if the friends of right do their tions have served it as a model."

This feeling is most cordially reciprocated by the President, whose earnest desire it is that the United Mexican States, under institutions similar to our own, may protect The application of the law to residences worth more and secure the liberty of their people, and maintain as than three hundred dollars and where the land also is worth more will be rather difficult. This, proba-

The undersigned embraces this occasion to offer to your

[TRANSLATION.] the manufacture and sale of spiritous liquors. Gov. To his excellency the Secretary of State of the United States of America.

The two American officers who refused to pay the fine imposed on them by the authorities of Havana, the fine imposed on them by the authorities of Havana, the President of the United States intends to maintain that he is merely a great prophet. We have excellency the President of the United States intends to maintain that he is merely a great prophet. Lieut. Twiggs, aid-de-camp to General Twiggs, and despatch, as a commissioner to the headquarters of the admitted five Jews into the circolo Romano. Such an Lieut. J. H. Jones, of the Marines, arrived at New army operating in Mexico, Nicholas P. Trist, esq., the event never before occurred." flicer next in rank to your excellency, with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace with the Mexican United States; and the most excellent President ad interim of this republic, to whom the undersigned immediately made known the contents of your excellency's said official note, has determined that you should be informed, in reply, that the decision on the affair in question being THE ISSUE .- A Whig Convention assembled at Ex- reserved to the sovereign Congress of the nation, your ex-

der the charge of the undersigned, who leaves for that occasion the answer to the points embraced in your excellen-

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to offer to your excellency the assurances of his distinguished DOMINGO IBARRA.

News from Mexico. We lay before our readers the very interesting etter from Mr. Buchanan to the Mexican government, with two notes from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, published in the papers of the capital, and translated for the "Union." We also lay before them so much of the last advices received from Mexi-

It is highly probable, as a private letter from Vera Cruz states, that General Scott is either in the city of Mexico, or in the midst of an overture for peace. It is now for Mexico to indicate her disposition for negotiation. Mr. Buchanan shows how repeatedly we have tendered the olive-branch; and surely nothing would have justified our frequent repetition of

the nation to whom we offered peace. There is nothing decisive, in these accounts, of the determination of Mexico. Whether we shall have peace, or a continuation of the war, depends upon her. Santa Anna has not, so far as we are advised, declined this last offer for negotiation. There is ject. Our government is certainly preparing for I likewise transmit to your excellencies, for communi- either fortune. Its desire is peace; but, instead of cation to the sovereign Congress, a copy of the answer relaxing its efforts, it is making vigorous preparations which the most excellent President resolved, in a council for active wat. Is Mexico altogether infatuated ! of ministers to have made to the above mentioned note; Is she really so maddened as to be rushing on her which is reserved the determination on the affair to which can no longer confide in the vomito as her most effithe present communication relates, will despatch it with cient ally; that it is not so fatal as she had expected; the promptness and wisdom to be expected from its patri- and that the season of mortality is abating! She trusts to her guerillas. She will soon see that Gen. Scott has troops enough to occupy her capital; and that the most active and efficient means are now being taken by our government to enable the commanding General, without serious difficulty or opposition, to keep open the communication from Vera Cruz to Mexico. She is misled, too, by the factious, if not traitorous, misrepresentations of the federal press. Our government is bent on vigorous war, if it cannot SIR. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of obtain an honorable peace. The next Congress will

Mexican News.

By the politeness of the editors of the New Albany

The news is derived chiefly from Mexican papers, and should be received with caution. A council of sand Americans could conquer 20,000 Mexicans.

ne has a right to a hearing before condemnation. A year. It is true, sir, I have frequently stated that I nation which had thus imprudently withdrawn its forces The Republicano blames the Government for not comnot desired or intended to weaken the force with you at simple statement of the facts was necessary for that did not see how I could vote for said Chapman, owother purpose we had in view, and which we think ing to the cool treatment I received last year from without a cost of blood and treasure equal to that first exwe have accomplished, of acquitting the administraage negotiations, and refer the result to the wisdom of

Most Important.

elines treating. The New Orleans Commercial Times, of the 15th inst., Vera Cruz. a courier, with the mail from the capital, en-It would, also, be difficult to find a precedent for the tered the city, bringing dates to the 5th inst. The princi-

SENTENCE OF MAJOR DANIELS .- The Philadelphia

On Saturday, in the court of q arter sessions, sentence was passed by Judge Parsons upon Maj. Abner G. Daniels, of Kentucky, convicted of obtaining this city. The prisoner, at his request, was permitpublic. For the purpose of carrying this determination tion in purchasing goods of the merchants of Phila-

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION .- The Legislature of Connecticut, at their recent session, passed a law which All additions and improvements made from time to time which are not absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the family are not thus exempted.

JAMES BUCHANAN. experience shall dictate. The Paris Siecle publishes the following letter, dated Rome, 22d ult. :- "The Pope has appointed a Committee to enquire into the position of the Jews. FEDERAL PALACE, June 22, 1847. His plan is to withdraw them from the detestable The undersigned, Minister of Internal and Foreign Re- ghetto. There is a controversy in the ghetto on the lations, had the honor to receive your excellency's note, subject of the Pope. 'Young Palestine' is of opinion

OT It appears that the actual augmentation of receipts for duties for the first seven months and ten days under the tariff of 1846, as compared with the same time under the tariff of 1842, exceeds one million of dollars; and that, adding the duties on the warehoused goods, the total increase is nearly one million and a half of dollars. It appears also that ter, N. H. a few days since declared:—
"We regard the great question now at issue before that it may determine what should be deemed most proper or, the subject. Its resolution shall be communicated by the proper or, the subject. Its resolution shall be communicated by the department unit of SLAVERY"

Huzza for Gen. Taylor, a Louisiana slave dealer!